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Compiled By
Public Affairs Staff
Bureau of Land Management
Santa Fe, New Mexico

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INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, is the agency charged with the protection and management of the public lands and public mineral resources. In New Mexico, BLM manages about 13 million surface acres and some 25 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate.

The headquarters office is the New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe. Mr. Arthur W. Zimmerman, State Director, is the principal line officer of the Bureau in New Mexico reporting to the Director in Washington, D.C. In New Mexico, management responsibilities are divided among four districts responsible for the day-to-day management and administration of the public lands and resources. The district offices are located in Albuquerque, Socorro, Las Cruces, and Roswell. Each district is headed by a District Manager.

In addition to the responsibilities in New Mexico, the Bureau is responsible for management of approximately 7000 surface acres and 500,000 sub-surface acres in Oklahoma and for the federally acquired mineral interests in Texas.

HISTORY OF BLM IN NEW MEXICO

The Bureau of Land Management stems from the General Land Office, established in 1812 in the Treasury Department. In 1849 the Department of the Interior was created to handle domestic affairs and the Land Office was transferred to this department.

During the nineteenth century the policy for the public lands was generally one of disposal. Large grants of public land were made to the states as they entered the Union to finance the fledgling school systems; to the railroads as an incentive to build railroads west; and to veterans as a bounty for service in America's wars. Settlers were encouraged to develop land under the various Homestead Acts. Late in the nineteenth century parcels of public land were set aside by Congress for national parks, national forests, and Indian reservations. During this period the remaining public land, or public domain as it was called, was without any form of management or protection.

In 1934, following the "dust bowl era," Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act and established the Grazing Service within the Department of the Interior. The Grazing Service was responsible for the management of grazing on the public domain. The General Land Office remained as the agency managing the land disposal and mineral laws. In 1946, the General Land Office and the Grazing Service were combined to form the Bureau of Land Management with total management responsibility for the public lands.

From 1946 until 1964, the Bureau's primary job was custodial management of this land consisting of about 175 million acres within the continental United States and 275 million acres in Alaska. In 1964, the Classification and Multiple Use Act passed by Congress and the recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission established new policy for the management of Public Land. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act signed into law on October 21, 1976, reaffirmed this policy and provided a congressional mandate for the retention of these lands and resources by the federal government and for their management based on the concepts of multiple-use and sustained yield.

BLM OFFICES IN NEW MEXICO

Bureau of Land Management
New Mexico State Office
New Post Office Building - South Federal Plaza
Mailing address: P. O. Box 1449
State Director: Arthur W. Zimmerman
(505) 988-6217, 6219
Associate State Director: Larry L. Woodard
(505) 988-6218

Albuquerque District Office
3550 Pan American Freeway, NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107
District Manager: L. Paul Applegate
(505) 766-2455

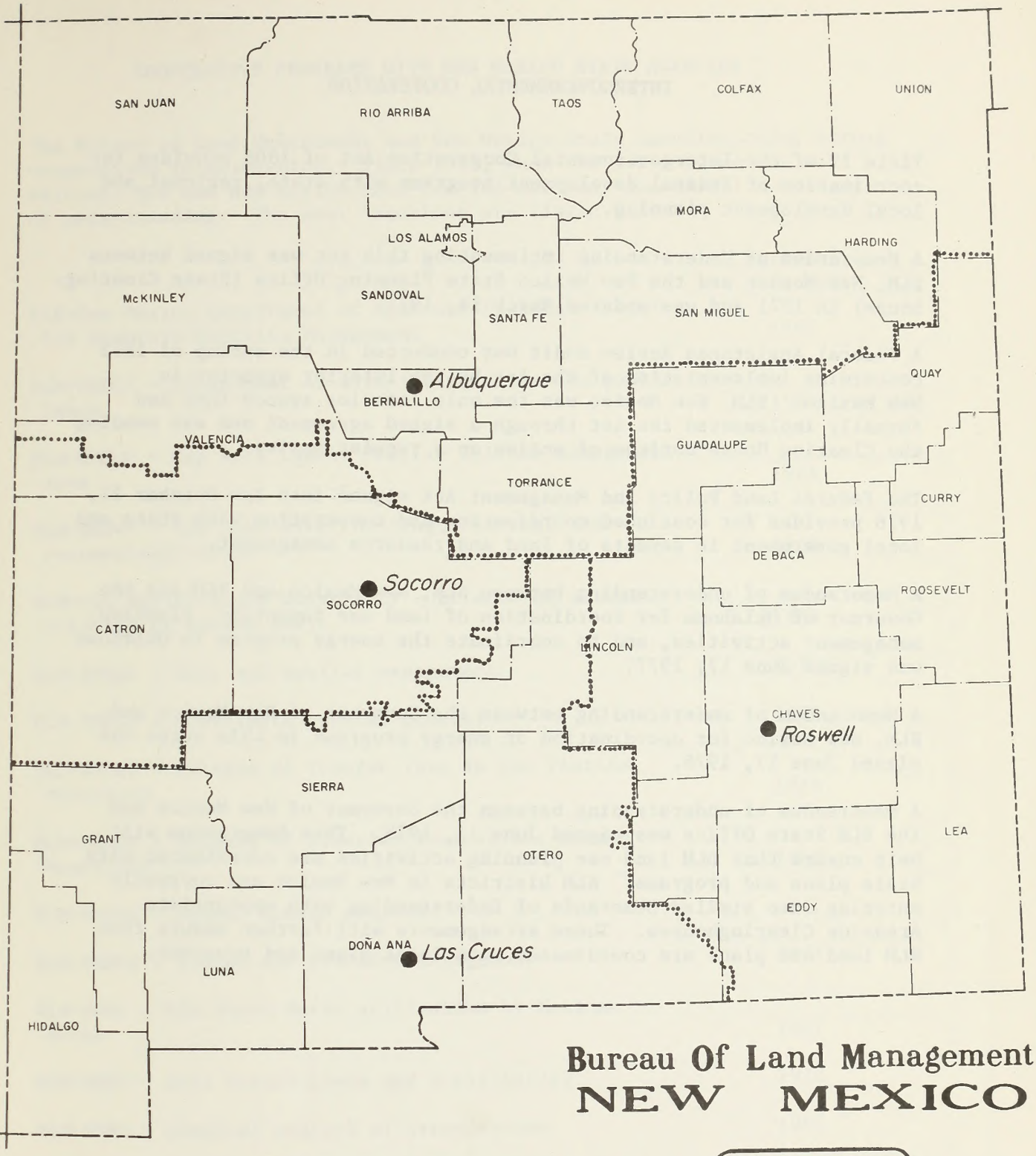
Farmington Resource Area Headquarters
900 La Plata Road
Mailing address: P. O. Box 568
Farmington, New Mexico 87401
Area Manager: Robert Calkins
(505) 325-3581

Oklahoma Project Office
200 NW Fifth St., Room 548
Mailing address: P. O. Box 16
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101
Project Manager: Homer G. Meyer
(405) 231-4481

Las Cruces District Office
1705 North Valley Drive
Mailing address: P. O. Box 1420
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001
District Manager: Daniel C. B. Rathbun
(505) 523-5571

Roswell District Office
1717 W. Second Street
Mailing address: P. O. Box 1397
Roswell, New Mexico 88201
District Manager: James H. O'Connor
(505) 622-7670

Socorro District Office
200 Neel Avenue, NW
Mailing address: P. O. Box 1456
Socorro, New Mexico 87801
District Manager: Arlen P. Kennedy
(505) 835-0412



Bureau Of Land Management
NEW MEXICO

AREAS OF ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY

DISTRICT OFFICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Title IV of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 provides for coordination of federal development programs with state, regional and local development planning.

A Memorandum of Understanding implementing this Act was signed between BLM, New Mexico and the New Mexico State Planning Office (State Clearinghouse) in 1971 and was updated March 14, 1977.

A Federal Assistance Review audit was conducted in the spring of 1972 concerning implementation of the Act by the Interior agencies in New Mexico. BLM, New Mexico was the only Interior agency that had formally implemented the Act through a signed agreement and was sending the Clearing House notices of action on a regular basis.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act signed into law October 21, 1976 provides for continued coordination and cooperation with state and local government in aspects of land and resource management.

A Memorandum of understanding between BLM, New Mexico and BLM and the Governor of Oklahoma for coordination of land use inventory, planning, management activities, and to coordinate the energy program in Oklahoma was signed June 17, 1977.

A Memorandum of understanding between the Governor of New Mexico and BLM, New Mexico for coordination of energy programs in this state was signed June 17, 1976.

A Memorandum of understanding between the Governor of New Mexico and the BLM State Office was signed June 13, 1978. This Memorandum will help ensure that BLM land use planning activities are coordinated with State plans and programs. BLM Districts in New Mexico are currently entering into similar Memoranda of Understanding with appropriate Areawide Clearinghouses. These arrangements will further ensure that BLM land use plans are coordinated with local plans and programs.

COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS WITH NEW MEXICO STATE AGENCIES

The Bureau of Land Management and New Mexico State agencies enjoy strong cooperative relationships. Since 1941, when the first agreement was written, BLM and New Mexico have carried out many successful memoranda of understanding. The most important are listed below:

	Agreement Reached
BLM-New Mexico Department of Game and Fish-San Antonio-Pot Mountain Wildlife Management	1965
BLM-NMDGF - Management of wildlife resources on public lands	1967
BLM-NMDGF - Cap Rock Lesser Prairie Chicken management area	1966
BLM-NMDGF - San Juan River hunting, fishing, and recreational areas	1968
BLM-New Mexico State University - Effects of mesquite spraying on scaled quail	1968
BLM-NMDGF - Deer and habitat management	1974
BLM-NMDGF - Coordinate vegetal control	1972
BLM-NMDGF - Release of Iranian Ibex in the Florida Mountains	1970
BLM-NMDGF - Release of Siberian Ibex in the Ladron Mountains	1968
BLM-NMDGF - Animal damage control	1971
BLM-NMDGF - Rodent and predator management	1973
BLM-NMSU - San Simon Marsh utilization by Mexican ducks	1967
BLM-NMSU - Soil associations and irrigability	1972
BLM-NMSU - Chemical control of creosotebush	1964
BLM-New Mexico State Highway Department - Highway construction through public domain	1965

	Agreement Reached
BLM-State of New Mexico - Fire responsibilities	1968
BLM-New Mexico State Employment Service - Recruitment of fire personnel	1963
BLM-New Mexico State Agricultural Experiement Station - Research Study Contract: Range plants	1974
BLM-University of New Mexico - College work study	1971
BLM-New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology - College work study	1969
BLM-NMSU - Cooperative education	1972
BLM-NMSU - Youth Conservation Corps	1972
BLM-State of New Mexico - Clearinghouse notification	1976
BLM-NMSU - Cooperative use and research	1973
BLM-New Mexico State Health Department - Economic, social and environmental effects of highway construction	1973
BLM-New Mexico State Parks and Recreation - Administration of oil, gas and mineral leasing within Navajo Reservoir area	1967
BLM-Governor of Oklahoma - coordination of land use inventory, planning and management activities, and to coordinate the energy program in Oklahoma	1977
BLM-Governor of New Mexico - coordination of energy programs in New Mexico	1976
BLM-Governor of New Mexico - coordination of land use planning activities in New Mexico	1978
BLM-State Historic Preservation Officer - coordination of BLM cultural resource program activities with the State of New Mexico	1978
BLM-NMDGF-USFWS-Antelope Study Committee-Cooperative Agreement Antelope Habitat Study	1978

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - ORGANIZATION CHART

STATE DIRECTOR

ASSOCIATE STATE DIRECTOR

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION STAFF

Planning System Operation
Multi-Year Program Coordination
Long-Range Program Planning
Inter-agency/River Basin Planning
Environmental Quality Overview

DISTRICT OFFICES

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

Information
Public Contact
Environmental Education
Congressional Liaison

DIVISION OF RESOURCES

Forestry
Lands
Minerals
Range
Recreation
Watershed
Wildlife

DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

Access
Adjudication
Cadastral Survey
Communication
Design & Construction
Engineering Services
Fire
Appraisals
Maintenance

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Accounts
Compliance
Contracting
Data/Reports Coordination
Directives Management
EEO/Special
Equipment Management
Evaluation Program Coordination
Library
Management Analysis/Systems
Personnel
Procurement
Property Management
Records & Files
Safety
Training

Following is a brief description of each staff function of the BLM New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION STAFF

General Responsibility

The Planning and Environmental Coordination Staff coordinates and directs the development of long-range, comprehensive program plans for the public lands and all related resources. It provides guidance for the operation of the Bureau's planning system; insures consideration of environmental protection and enhancement by all activities; cooperates with planning staffs of other Federal, State and local agencies, and provides for consideration of their programs in Bureau planning.

Program Development

- Coordinates the development of statewide long-range comprehensive program plans
- Oversees development, implementation, evaluation and updating of all components of the planning system
- Coordinates BLM plans and programs with other agencies (Federal, State, and local)
- Assures that unanticipated changes affecting BLM plans and programs result in proper adjustments
- Provides environmental quality overview
- Coordinates special analytical studies

Public Liaison

- Assists with public participation meetings
- Coordinates input information and review of BLM-prepared environmental impact statements by the public, state and local governments
- Assists in the dissemination of information on Bureau plans and programs

Technical Development and Services

- Develops supplemental procedures in the planning and programming systems

Program Operations

- Analyze external factors bearing on the future plans and programs of public land and disseminates analyses

- Coordinates and provides for the preparation of reports and other inputs to joint planning efforts. Also coordinates review of externally generated environmental impact statements and other similar reports.

Bureau Planning System

The Planning Staff has the lead responsibility for planning system management. This staff provides the overall focal point for district and State Office contact and dissemination for instructions, manual supplements and guidelines relating to planning system management. The staff provides training, guidance and review in the formulation of Unit Resource Analysis (URA's), Planning Area Analysis (PAA's) and Management Framework Plans (MFP's) to assure that quality land use plans are developed which will guide land management including activity plan implementation actions and other on-the-ground expenditures.

In carrying out the lead responsibility for planning system management the planning staff provides guidance, advise, leadership and technical assistance for the operation of the Bureau's planning system. Coordinates with division chiefs on input into MFP's and supporting documents. Provides advice and assistance in the selection of planning areas and the scheduling of planning efforts. Prepare socio-economic profiles, program outlook guides and other statewide or inter-district planning information and guidance documents. Coordinates reviews of MFP's and other planning documents. Monitors planning progress and coordinates annual work planning and multi-year programming of planning activities. P&ECS also coordinates Bureau land use planning activities with other Federal, State, and local agencies' plans and programs. The staff maintains liaison and monitors outside Bureau planning activities. The staff also develops procedures for incorporation interagency planning consideration into the Bureau's planning system.

During FY 1977-78 nineteen(19) planning units in the Las Cruces, Roswell and Socorro Districts were combined into larger planning areas for land use planning which will allow more effective public involvement and participation in the planning process. Currently, there are twenty-seven (27) planning units in New Mexico and two (2) in Oklahoma. At the end of FY 1978 a total of sixteen (16) planning units in New Mexico and Oklahoma have completed URA's covering a total of 9,122,000 acres of public land. A total of eleven (11) planning areas in New Mexico have completed MFP's covering a total of 6,828,000 acres of public land.

Environmental Quality Overview

Pursuant to the coordination responsibilities for operation of the programming and planning systems. P&ECS analyzes the degree and adequacy of environmental impact consideration included in their development. Brings to the attention of other staffs ommissions or cursory treatment of actions and controls regarding environmental quality. Coordinates and assists in the preparation of statements as required by the Bureau and Department under terms of the National Environmental Policy Act relating to projected use authorizations and developments. Provides a statewide focal point for all aspects of the Bureau's environmental program. Sees that environmental statements by other agencies which concern actions that will impact BLM lands are reviewed and coordinated with state staffs and District Offices.

Contact: Van W. Manning, Chief, Planning and Environmental Coordination Staff
Telephone: 988-6212
Location: 509 Camino de los Marquez

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

General Responsibility

The Public Affairs Staff is responsible for public information and education programs and coordination of the cooperative relations program. The major activities include:

- Public Information
- Service to the public
- Public education
- Cooperative relations
- Advisory Boards and other committees
- Environmental education
- Public participation
- Congressional Liaison

Program Development

- Identifies long-range information, education and cooperative relations objectives, goals and policy
- Assists Planning and Environmental Coordination Staff in incorporating these into the planning process
- Reviews, evaluates and assists State and District offices to ensure sound information, education and cooperative relations programs

Public Liaison

- Serves as focal point for all public contact. This includes carrying on public information and education, special services and related programs.
- Serves as principal staff for Advisory Boards and other committee operations

- Provides overall leadership and staff assistance for the cooperative relations programs

- Prepares and conducts public meetings

- Coordinates environmental education program statewide

- Develops and maintains relationships with public media institutions

Technical Development and Services

- Provides advice and assistance to State and District offices regarding the impact, appropriateness and adequacy of proposed programs, activities, projects and designs

- Identifies, evaluates needs for and develops and disseminates pamphlets, leaflets, bulletins, brochures, letters, maps, radio and TV messages, releases and other materials

Program Operations

- Provides service and information to the public-at-large on BLM programs and activities

- Provides reference and editorial assistance to the State Director and other key staff

- Coordinates BLM activities with state, other federal and local agencies, community organizations and private citizens

- Coordinates use of BLM displays, exhibits, films, etc.

- Prepares replies to inquiries, particularly on sensitive matters and matters referred to BLM from the congressional delegation

- Periodically samples correspondence from the public to analyze constituent inquiries

- Assists state and field office in "crisis" or special problem situations to ensure BLM position is properly developed and represented

- Handles Freedom of Information Act inquiries

Contact: John E. Gumert, Chief, Public Affairs Staff
Telephone: 988-6316
Location: Room 2016

DIVISION OF RESOURCES

General Responsibility

The Resources Division serves as principal staff for all resource functions, activities and related ecological matters. It is responsible for maintaining optimum multiple-use land management programs with full consideration for environmental protection and enhancement. The Division is responsible for providing State and District offices with professional guidance, training, counseling and other assistance in all resource disciplines. These professional disciplines include:

Forestry
Wildlife
Watershed
Recreation
Wilderness
Lands
Minerals
Range

Program Development

- Resources has major responsibility for guiding the development of District resource programs and reviewing them for quality and balance between competing resource opportunities.

- Develops and recommends long-range resource goals, objectives and policies.

- Participates in formulating supply/demand outlooks and in making or reviewing input/output analyses.

- Develops statewide priorities for all resource disciplines. Recommends assignment of priorities among districts.

- Reviews and evaluates annual work plans to ensure all resource and ecological considerations have been properly planned.

- Coordinates on scheduled project developments.

Public Liaison

- Establishes and maintains cooperative relations with user groups, advisory boards, officials of state and local governments,

Federal agencies, education and scientific organizations, other interest groups and the general public.

Technical Development and Services

- Provides overall guidance and development of local adaptations necessary for obtaining acceptable unit resource analysis.

- Contributes professional resource judgment in BLM's planning process.

- Maintains awareness of current research.

- Provides technical direction and assistance to ensure that present and potential resource conflicts are resolved in favor of the combination of short and long term uses most consistent with BLM resource management goals and objectives.

- Coordinates activity plans for state as a whole.

- Ensures that resource technical development is consistent with ecological and environmental protection and restoration.

- Recommends new research to strengthen BLM programs.

- Provides leadership in planning and conducting disease and pest control programs.

- Assists on trespass matters and coordinates actions as required.

Contact: Keith Norris, Chief, Division of Resources
Telephone: 988-6202
Location: Room 2003

1. Forestry

New Mexico's sustained yield comes from seven of the State's 32 counties totaling 20,341,120 acres, 26% of which is administered by BLM. Of the area managed by BLM, 34,000 acres is classified commercial forest, with only 21,000 acres free of restriction for making timber sales. Until 1972, approximately one million board feet of timber was sold each year, almost exclusively in the Albuquerque District. The volume was reduced in 1973 to approximately 600,000 board feet pending the completion of a forest inventory evaluation which took place in 1977.

The primary objective of the timber management program in the New Mexico sustained yield unit is that of protection and enhancement. A secondary objective is to provide raw materials from selected commercial forest lands classified as available for timber production, subject to the principles of multiple use, sustained yield and environmental quality. Because of poor site productivity, unpredictability of adequate regeneration, past cutting history, poor distribution of age classes, current low volumes per acre, no specific allowable cut will be declared for the New Mexico unit. The recent inventory data will be used as a guideline for maximum cut per "decade". This will result in a wide variation in the amount of sawlog volume offered for sale in any one year, i.e. some years, no volume would be offered, while in other years, the volume could run as high as 500 mbf.

There are approximately 2 million acres of woodland on Public Land in New Mexico, mostly pinon-juniper. We have numerous sales of minor forest and woodland products each year. These products include line and corner posts, ties, poles, vigas, rails, fuelwood and Christmas trees. Most of these sales are in the Albuquerque and Socorro districts as the Las Cruces and Roswell districts have very little woodland.

Since the energy crisis, there has been a heavy demand for fuelwood and it is increasing every year. We are running out of dry wood in accessible areas and there is now a growing demand for green wood. It may be necessary to curtail these sales until we can inventory the woodlands and develop a management program for these areas.

With the heavy demand for firewood, free use permits could become an issue. It has become a BLM policy not to issue free use permits to individuals, but to charge fair market price for firewood based on commercial sales. Free-use permits can be issued to Governmental units, nonprofit organizations, or certain mining claimants on a case by case basis. This policy conflicts with that of the Forest Service which has statutory authority to issue free use permits on an individual basis, or to sell firewood at prices other than fair market value. Most people do not understand how two Federal agencies can have different policies.

2. Wildlife

The wildlife program has strengthened its ability to compete in the Bureau's multiple-use management concept with the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) in October 1976. The Act specified that the management of public lands must, among other uses, consider habitat management for fish and wildlife. Added authority for protection and management of wildlife habitat on the public lands is the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the amended Sikes Act of 1974.

Current emphasis of the wildlife program in the state is on habitat protection, inventory of habitat data and all animals, management of specific habitat area through habitat management plans, and coordination of the wildlife program with other BLM activities and with other agencies.

Some of the major wildlife programs are:

a. Endangered Species

Several federally listed endangered species occur on public lands - Bald eagle and peregrine falcon with others thought to occur, including black-footed ferret, whooping crane, Colorado River squawfish, and Pecos gambusia.

Specific inventories and management programs are cooperatively being conducted with NMDG&F, USFS, and FWS.

A key management area that's providing protection to the State listed endangered birds is the Elephant Butte Marsh located on the Rio Grande River in the Socorro District.

The San Simon Cienega Mexican Duck Habitat Project Area that was developed for the endangered Mexican duck since 1966 is to receive management as a key riparian area even though the Mexican duck was declassified in August 1978 by the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

b. Exotic Game

The State of New Mexico has an active exotic game species program. Barbary sheep from Africa have been released by the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish at three locations. Scattered tracts of public land are occupied in one area in the Albuquerque district, and another in the Roswell district. Barbary sheep also inhabit an area in the Albuquerque district near Farmington, predominantly public land.

In 1970, Iranian ibex were released and established on public land in the Florida Mountains in the Las Cruces district.

African oryx were released and established in 1970 on the White Sands Missle Range, most of which is withdrawn public land. Supplemental oryx releases are scheduled.

In 1976, Siberian ibex were released along the Canadian River in northeastern New Mexico where scattered tracts of public land exist.

c. Desert Bighorn Sheep

A comprehensive desert bighorn sheep restoration and habitat management program has been implemented in cooperation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDG&F). This cooperative Sikes Act project will be carried out in several phases designed to increase bighorn sheep populations on public lands. Concentrated studies were intitiated in 1976 in the Big Hatchet Mountains, Las Cruces District and a transplant is scheduled for December 1978 in the Big Hatchet Mountains. Approximately 22 animals will be released into a 160-acre paddock for an 8-month conditioning period. Bighorn sheep are currently being produced in the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Red Rock pasture for future release.

d. San Juan River

There are a number of isolated tracts of public land along the San Juan River in the Albuquerque district in northwestern New Mexico which receive heavy use by fishermen, hunters and campers. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish has completed negotiations for a 10-foot wide, 1 1/2 mile long walking and fishing easement on private lands adjacent to some of the public land tracts for $40,000.00.

e. Wildlife Habitat Management Areas

Management plans have been developed in the Albuquerque district involving important mule deer habitat in the pinon-juniper type. Improvement projects consist of development of waterings, pinon-juniper-sagebrush chaining, and reseedings, and livestock grazing systems.

The San Antonio and Pot Mountain Management Areas are under management agreement between BLM and New Mexico Department of Game and Fish to fund wildlife habitat projects for mule, deer, elk and antelope.

f. Predator Control

Predatory animal management on public lands administered by BLM is the direct responsibility of BLM. In 1978, animal damage control management guidelines were prepared and an interagency agreement was consummated between the Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, NMDGAG, and BLM. District plans are jointly developed within each district based on the predatory control needs of allottees and the actual control work done by the FWS, Division of Wildlife Services.

g. Since 1976, several research and study projects have been initiated and funded by the BLM. In all cases the research and studies are being contracted. Some are with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, some with state educational institutions, and others with private consultant firms. A list of these projects follows:

Research and Study Project	Location	Contractor or Cooperator
1. Desert Bighorn Sheep Behavorial Study ($43,000) - 3 year study	Big Hatchet Mts.	NMG&F
2. Desert Bighorn Sheep Potential habitat Evaluation ($20,000) - 2 year study	Southern NM	NMG&F
3. Forage Competition Study through Fecal Analysis of Desert Bighorn Sheep and Livestock	Big Hatchet Mts.	Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins
4. Lesser Prairie Chicken Habitat Study ($30,000) The study, completed in 1978, provided information on vegetative characteristics of nesting, brood-rearing and seasonally-occupied habitat through radio telemetry.	Roswell District	NMSO

5. Antelope Habitat Study

A 4-year Antelope Habitat Requirement Study will commerce in December, 1978, in the Roswell District. The study will involve the observation and documentation of antelope and livestock movements or non-movements through specially designed fences in

specific locations. The other segment is to monitor and document antelope population changes in three different pasture sizes within 18 specific locations to determine the characteristics of vegetation, climatic conditions, and different pasture sized that are capable of supporting a viable antelope herd.

In summary, coordination and cooperation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish has been excellent.

3. Watershed Activity

The watershed activity includes program responsibility for soil and water resources, maintenance of clean air, protection of threatened and endangered plants, application of pesticides, and a coordination and support role for protection and reclamation of surface resources, and for earth sciences (paleontological resources and environmental geology).

a. Watershed Management

For many years BLM in New Mexico was among the highest funded states for watershed protection projects, primarily because of general concern about sediment production from the Rio Puerco and Rio Salado watersheds. These watersheds were recognized as the principal silt contributors to the Rio Grande and to Elephant Butte Reservoir. Beginning in the 1950's and continuing through the mid 1960's the watershed program stressed water control structures. BLM built approximately 450 detention dams between 1952 and 1970. Many of these structures are approaching their designed life expectancy (usually 25 years) and will require sizeable maintenance, if watershed protection capabilities are to be retained.

The Rio Puerco area received special funding beginning in 1962. The first five years BLM emphasized retention and detention dams, small erosion control structures and land treatment. By 1971, almost all the project funds were shifted to water developments and fences to facilitate livestock grazing management.

The Bureau's first grazing environmental statement in New Mexico has been completed on this area. This will result in the implementation of intensive grazing management and an anticipated increase in vegetative cover and a reduction in run-off and sediment losses.

About 60 percent of public lands in New Mexico are judged to be in moderate to severe erosion conditions. Restoration of watershed stability is a major concern. Both wind and water contribute to erosion problems, but the most severe soil losses and sediment contribution to main stream channels is a result of intense, conventional storms that produce heavy downpours and high run-off. Reestablishment of a protective vegetative cover through intensive grazing management will do much to stabilize watersheds, but in some areas management may need an assist from water control structures and land treatment.

The Clean Water Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-217) adds further impetus to stabilization of watersheds on public lands. The objective of the Act is to improve the quality of the Nation's waters. It is incumbent on the Bureau to contribute constructively to this effort by reducing sediment production on lands under its administration in every way possible.

All Bureau actions will meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act which provides for the protection and enhancement of air quality.

As funds become available, the public lands are being inventoried to determine existence and range of threatened and endangered plants. This information is used in the planning system and preparation of environmental statements.

In recent years, the pesticide program has been limited to cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) in the control of range caterpillars, grasshoppers and black grass bugs on the public lands.

b. Water Resources

The water resources program is a relatively new program in the Bureau that has developed with passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 and is receiving more emphasis each year. This emergence, as a separate resource requiring management and protection, took place with the approval of the Washington Office watershed study in 1977, which outlined the new responsibilities and program thrusts. Since then, awareness of the resource and the development of a management program has accelerated rapidly.

The water resource is an important basic resource on which other resources and uses are dependent. Conversely, the management of other resources and uses may also affect the quantity and quality of the water resource. In addition to these natural constraints, the BLM must also comply with certain legal and executive requirements that protect the water resource. Although public lands in New Mexico are not that significant as a water producer, they are significant in being related to or part of the following major water problems that have been identified in New Mexico.

- Surface water supplies are limited, undependable, and often fully appropriated

- Ground water supplies are inadequate in many areas due to low yields and poor quality

- Surface water quality is often poor due to high sediment and salinity levels

- Areas of severe headcutting, sheet erosion, and sedimentation are common

- Federal water rights need to be clarified and quantified

Major projects in progress are as follows:

1. Comprehensive inventories to characterize the water resource as part of and in support of grazing environmental statements. Three ES areas have been completed (under contract) and three are in progress.

2. Water quality study of the Rio Grande and Red River Wild and Scenic River. A total of 14 water quality stations is involved in this study to characterize and protect the water quality of the Wild and Scenic River. This study was initiated in 1978 and is a cooperative effort between the BLM and U. S. Forest Service.

3. Stream gaging by U. S. Geological Survey, BLM is funding three gaging stations (Red River, Arroyo Chico, and Dark Canyon) to obtain streamflow and sediment data.

4. Support and coordination to the Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis (EMRIA) program. A large portion of this program involves water resources.

Emphasis in the water resources program is on providing support to all other activities and on hydrologic data collection to characterize the water resources of public lands. The rapid growth of the water resources program is expected to continue under the guidance of "The Water Resources Management Program for New Mexico and Oklahoma," a document that provides the framework and direction for implementing a comprehensive, statewide program.

c. Soils Management

BLM is continuing to develop a program that specifies the responsibilities of BLM soil scientists to be a "service" function only in:

1. Proper application and use of soils data in multiple resource management, i.e., (interpretation of soils data--published in SCS inventories, university publications, outside soil inventory sources--at the area and district office level.

2. Monitoring and coordinating of soil survey agreements and contracts for identified priority areas.

3. Responsibility of conducting site specific soil inventories lies with soil scientists of the Socorro District Office, in conducting an order 3 level soils inventory on range environmental statement areas. This is a joint BLM-SCS soil inventory team.

4. Responsibility of conducting special studies, Soil-Vegetation Inventory Method (SVIM) which are related to grazing environmental statement areas as well as multiple resource programs for collection of basic soil-vegetation data.

Soil Survey

Systematic examination, description, classification and mapping of soils by means of a field investigation, results in a soil map and accompanying report. These soil surveys are dictated by the USDA soil classification system (soil taxonomy) and are referred to as the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The inventories are from Order 1 level through Order 5 level which denotes levels of detail. Order 1 and 2 (site investigations, inventories for resource planning are the most often used by BLM. The soils data extracted from these inventories is for multiple resource land use planning and management decision making.

The BLM has entered into a cooperative agreement in FY 79 with the Soil Conservation Service for both types of soil inventories.

d. Reclamation Program

Stronger stipulations to protect the surface resources were incorporated in mineral leases and prospecting permits beginning in 1966. A specific position was added to the Division of Resources to provide guidance to the reclamation program in FY 1977. Prior to this, the program responsibilities had been part of the Watershed Program. Program definition and technical guidance has been emphasized to assure proper reclamation of all surface-disturbing use authorization.

The Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis (EMRIA) Program consists primarily of studies relating to the coal and overburden, soils, vegetation, and surface and ground water resources and how these are related to reclamation and impacts of surface coal mining. EMRIA study sites are located in both New Mexico and Oklahoma.

In New Mexico the Bisti West Study Site EMRIA Report 5-1976 was published in FY 1977. This report analyzed the reclamation potential for proposed coal leasing areas in San Juan County, New Mexico. This was a joint effort of the Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation and the BLM. Data is being gathered on another study site, (Kimbeto) and

a third study at Ojo Encino is being initiated. The three site reports, when completed, will fully analyze the reclamation needs for the coal lease area in northwestern New Mexico. Study sites, currently being inventoried in Oklahoma, will provide reclamation needs on the coal lease areas in that state. Sites are located at Blocker, Red Oak, Rock Island, Stigler, and Lehigh.

e. Paleontology

The paleontology program came of age when it became involved with management and protection of the significant fossil resources found in the San Juan Basin coal field. This has been the major emphasis of the program to date involving a paleontologist in the Albuquerque District Office and a program coordinator in the NMSO.

Primary program responsibility was recently transferred from the Division of Recreation to the Division of Watershed. This transfer resulted in a division of responsibilities between the two offices. Recreation is responsible for the recreation and natural history values while Watershed is responsible for the inventory and scientific use of resources.

The program is continuing to grow in status and impact as more people become familiar with paleo resource values and greater emphasis and guidance is developed for inclusion of the resource data into the Bureau's planning system.

4. Recreation

Public demand for more recreation opportunities and the need for protecting our historic and scenic resources has brought about a change in BLM program emphasis in recreation. A few years ago, our program emphasized intensive site inventories and site construction.

Our program is now being expanded to include extensive recreation over broad undeveloped areas and the protection of archeological values, designation of natural areas, and providing recreation opportunities that help visitors understand and appreciate nature rather than just using it as inexpensive camping space. We also emphasize the management of extensive use areas which provide a diversity of nature-oriented activities such as the Organ Mountains, Rio Grande Wild River, Grants "malpais" lava flows, caves and off-road vehicles.

Another area of emphasis has been recreation opportunities in areas of high demand and low supply. Many of our recreation areas have been developed to fulfull this need.

a. Caves

One hundred thirty caves have been identified on public land primarily in the Roswell District. Twenty of these caves are considered highly significant and have been gated and placed under a permit system. Many contain unique and extremely fragile cave formations. Some of the more accessible caves have been badly vandalized while others are more remote and remain in excellent condition. We are involved in a program to inventory the more important caves and to place these resources under intensive management. Rare or fragile formations and animal species will be given special protection. We will continue to permit recreation and scientific visitation but use levels will be controlled to protect the resource.

b. Off-Road Vehicles

Off-road vehicle (ORV) use on public land is primarily motorcycle oriented. Forty thousand motorcycle riders spend over a million hours riding on public lands each year. Much of this use is on lands within an hour's drive of El Paso, Texas. Wide trails through the desert and hills worn bare from hill climbing are evidence of their use. Similar heavy use can also be observed around Albuquerque and other population centers. Most of the use is individual and family oriented although we are getting over a dozen organized ORV events each year. Several

ORV "packs" or trail systems have been established to help relieve the ORV use problem. Over 1,500,000 acres of public domain will be designated as open, closed or limited restricted to ORV use this year. Total designation of the public land in the state will be completed by 1987, with most areas completed by 1982.

c. El Malpais, Outstanding Natural Area

The El Malpais Outstanding Natural Area consists of a 15 by 35 mile series of lava flows considered to be among the most recent in the United States. The area contains unusual features such as ice caves, symmetrical cinder cones, lava flows, lava tubes, and unique ecosystems. Two sites have been developed to interpret the lava flow and the Dominguez-Escalante expedition. Future plans call for moderate picnic, camping, and overlook facilities as well as additional interpretive sites and trails. Long range plans include a visitor center. The roadless portion of El Malpais will be among the first areas in the BLM studies for possible wilderness designation.

d. Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River

In 1962 through an Accelerated Public Works Program, 46 sheltered campsites were provided along one, six-mile stretch of the canyon rim and river. In 1968, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act was passed. The following year the lower four miles of the Red River and some 48 miles of the Rio Grande were included under the provisions of the Act. The area now has paved access and a staffed visitor center.

Long-range plans call for limiting canyon development to preserve the major portion of the river in its present wild state. Developments at the rim will be converted to day use, and overnight accommodations placed back from the rim. Some of the camping facilities in the canyon will be removed. A specific management plan for the Rio Grande River will be developed before the end of 1979.

e. Organ Mountains

The Organ Mountains encompass four ecological life zones and a pristine natural area. The 27,000 acre recreation area is located 15 miles directly east of Las Cruces. The lands have been partially developed through BLM construction of a 35-unit campground at Aguirre Spring, and two major trails totaling nine miles.

Recreation use at Aguirre Spring exceeds 100,000 visitor days per year and is our heaviest use area. Use is year-long.

Long range plans call for the expansion of our present facilities to help absorb the demand for recreation facilities at Aguirre Spring.

f. Other Recreation Areas

There are seven developed areas on public lands in New Mexico. The four recreation areas not yet mentioned are: Three Rivers Petroglyphs, Angel Peak, Santa Cruz Lake and Datil Well. Three Rivers Petroglyph site north of Alamogordo contain a picnic area and two interpretive trails leading to petroglyphs and restored Indian dwellings. Angel Peak south of Bloomfield contains two picnic areas and campground situated on a scenic rim overlook. Santa Cruz Lake Recreation Area has two campgrounds and a trail system under BLM management. Datil Well Recreation Area, near the town of Datil contains a trail system as well as camping facilities.

g. Cultural Resource Management

During FY 1978, the BLM program in cultural resources management concentrated on expanding the inventory of cultural resources on public land. Studies were begun to summarize the historic and prehistoric occupation of 80% of the areas administered by the BLM in the state. During this time over 35,000 acres of intensive survey work was performed. In this effort, 539 cultural sites were added to the Bureau's inventory. Protection activities included planning of physical protection measures at sites suffering natural deterioration and the inspection of 2,612 surface disturbing projects in order to avoid damage to cultural properties.

Research utilizing cultural resources on public land was continued by New Mexico universities as well as institutions from Michigan, New York and California.

h. Visual Resource Management (VRM)

The quality of our environment has become increasingly important to a large segment of our population. Since one of the major components of a quality environment is the way it appears; esthetics is receiving more attention from land management agencies. In 1975 the Bureau adopted a policy of visual resource management, (VRM) to plan, design and implement its resource management activities in a manner which will minimize adverse effects on the visual resource. A system was established to evaluate the visual resources and determine what degree of management and protection is desirable and practical when compared to other resource management practices. VRM Classes are determined to inform the decisionmaker what degree of modification the landscape can absorb and still maintain a quality visual environment. To date 60 percent of the planning units have established VRM Classes as part of the planning system procedures.

5. Wilderness

As a result of enactment of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, wilderness has become a new, major BLM program. When the Wilderness Act of 1964 was enacted, the public lands administered by BLM were not included in the assessment of Federally administered lands for potential wilderness values and designation.

Section 603 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579) directs the Secretary of the Interior through BLM to review all public land roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more; determine their suitability or nonsuitability for wilderness designation; and report these suitability recommendations to the President no later than October 21, 1991. The law also directs the Interior Secretary to report to the President by July 1, 1980, his recommendations on 55 existing primitive and natural areas. BLM-New Mexico has no formally identified primitive areas, but it does have three natural areas which will be analyzed and reported on by July 1, 1980. The three natural areas are the El Malpais Natural Area, the Mathers Natural Area, and the Guadalupe Canyon Natural Area.

It is estimated that there are over 200 roadless areas on public lands in New Mexico totalling approximately 6,000,000 acres. These areas will be inventoried, studied and taken to the public before their suitability or nonsuitability for wilderness is reported to Congress before 1991.

6. Lands

The State of New Mexico covers a total area of some 77,000,000 acres. When the United States acquired New Mexico, the U.S. recognized land grants established by the Spanish and Mexican governments covering approximately 9,000,000 acres. Via the Enabling Act and other state grants title to 12,800,000 acres has passed into state ownership over the years. The total acreage of state selection is now being finally adjudicated. Including LU lands and other BLM acquisitions the Bureau of Land Management administers 12,931,000 acres all managed as public land under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and other legislation.

Also in New Mexico are 9,192,000 acres of National Forests; 217,000 acres of national monuments; and 2,778,500 acres of military reservations.

a. Unauthorized Occupancy

Several hundred occurrences of apparent unauthorized occupancy of public lands have been identified in the central and north central part of the state along the Rio Grande. Cadastral surveys are proceeding to better identify the public land boundaries and consequently the extent of the occupancy problems.

A significant problem of unauthorized Navajo occupancy exists in northwestern New Mexico. Through meetings with the Navajo Nation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, we are attempting to negotiate an effort of land consolidation to benefit both BLM and the Indian occupants.

Various other situations of less extensive unauthorized occupancy of public lands are scattered throughout the state.

b. Rights-of-way

The entire problem of rights-of-way for oil and gas pipelines, roads and oil field facilities needs further study and planning. In northwestern and southeastern New Mexico there is a web of pipelines and roads. Coordination planning will be difficult.

Through closer cooperation with the United States Geological Survey and oil companies, we hope to ease surface destruction associated with oil and gas rights-of-way, and with drilling and oil and gas field operations.

We estimate that 1,015 miles of power lines are in trespass.

c. Recreation and Public Purposes

Grants to local governmental bodies and non-profit organizations under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act has resulted in a variety of public facilities, including parks, public buildings, shooting ranges, solid waste disposal sites, etc. Compliance with plans and timetables for development under this act varies from satisfactory to non-existent. The Bureau has attempted to work with grantees in all instances to obtain compliance with submitted plans rather than cancel leases or revert title to the United States.

Recreation and public purpose leases for sanitary landfills are found throughout the State. Compliance with Federal and State laws has been lax. State law allows burning in disposal areas for cities and towns of less than 3,000 people. BLM cooperates fully with the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Agency evaluating disposal sites.

d. Withdrawal Review

BLM will commence a process of withdrawal review in 1978 that will initiate a 15 year program in which existing withdrawals will be examined to determine if the objectives for which the land was withdrawn are being met. The review is mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and may result in the restoration of significant acreages of public land to the principles of multiple use management.

e. State Exchange

Provided the required coordination and cooperation can be achieved, BLM will be identifying exchange possibilities with the State of New Mexico that will be mutually benefitting.

f. Mining Claim Recordation

An estimated 50,000 mining claims will be recorded with BLM during FY 1979. FLPMA requires that all mining claims existing at the time the law (FLPMA) was passed be filed with BLM by October 21, 1979.

7. Minerals

Mining in New Mexico has a long history. The Indians mined turquoise at least as early as 1100 A.D. in the Cerrillos Mountains. In this same area, gold, silver and lead were mined prior to 1680 by Indian slaves under the Spanish.

During the 1700's, the Spanish and Mexicans conducted mining operations for gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc.

Total mineral production for 1975 was over $2,000,000,000. Oil and gas accounted for $1,700,000,000.

a. Mining

Present-day metal mining is concentrated at Santa Rita, Tyrone, in the Southwest; and Red River in the north-central region. The first two are open pit copper mines and the latter is an open pit molybdenum mine. Underground and open pit metal mines are located at Fierro for copper, at Vanadium for lead and silver, and near Magdalena for lead, zinc and silver.

A new open pit copper mine is being developed 70 miles northwest of Las Cruces. An insitu copper mine is being proposed in the Cerrillos Hills 25 miles south of Santa Fe. Problems regarding the effect of the sulphuric acid leaching solution on ground water have not been resolved.

Because of the low copper prices, production has been curtailed and new developments have stopped.

Other new major developments during CY 1978 include a new heap leaching process for the low grade gold and silver ore at Mogollon, 100 miles NW of Silver City. A new operation at the Hansomburg District, 45 miles east of Socorro, for the production of barite, fluorspar, lead and minor amounts of copper and silver.

Potash mining began in the southeastern part of New Mexico in the early 1930's. There are seven companies now operating and produced over $145,000,000 in 1977 of refined potash. New Mexico is the top U. S. producer of potash and perlite.

b. Oil and Gas

Oil and gas discoveries were made in both the southeastern and northwestern New Mexico in the early 1920's. However, it wasn't until

the middle 1940's that major development began and 10 years later had reached boom conditions. By 1965, exploration and discovery work began to decline. Due to price increase, there is renewed exploration and development activity. The state is fifth in gas production and sixth in oil production for the nation. (New Mexico ranks first and second respectively among public land states).

c. Coal

New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas all contain federally administered coal deposits.

New Mexico has extensive coal deposits in the northwest, northeast and south-central portion of the state. However, the northwestern portion is the only area in New Mexico where federally administered coal deposits are being developed at this time. The northwest coal area has had minor production for many years, though present-day stripping operations did not start until 1961.

The McKinley Mine in the Northwest supplies coal to Arizona Public Service Company's power plant at Joseph, Arizona. Production has been about 400,000 tons per year, but an expansion is in progress to increase tonnage by 4,000,000 tons or more. The power plant is expanding and will double the coal need. Also, other markets are developing. The major production from the McKinley is from Indian leases on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

The Navajo Mine supplies 7,000,000 tons per year of coal to the Four Corners Power Plant. All mining operations are on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

The Public Service Company of New Mexico is expanding an existing power plant 12 miles west of Farmington. Two 345MW generating units are now on line and two 500MW units will be on line by 1982. Coal is presently being produced at the rate of approximately 2,000,000 ton/year on an adjacent surface mine located on BLM-administered leases and operated by Western Coal Co., a subsidiary of Public Service Company of New Mexico. Production of coal is expected to increase to approximately 6,000,000 tons/year when the plant expansion is completed.

Other coal developments are in the early planning stages in the south end of the northwest field. Most of the strippable coal has been prospected and 28 preferences right lease applications covering 80,000 acres have been requested. At present there are 28 existing coal leases in New Mexico and three competitive lease applications pending in New Mexico.

Total current coal production during 1977 in New Mexico was over 11,000,000 tons annually of which over 2,000,000 tons came from leases adminsitered by BLM. Most of the latter was from the Public Service Company plant at Waterflow, near Farmington.

Oklahoma lies in the southern part of the Western Interior Coal Province. About 1.5 million acres of land in 19 counties in SE Oklahoma are known to contain coal deposits. Approximately 369,000 acres contain federally administered coal. At the present time, there are four active coal mines on federal coal land in Oklahoma. Two of these mines are capable of producing 300,000 tons/year but are producing much less. Two new mines are expected to produce up to 150,000 tons per year.

Although there are only four active mines on federally owned coal in Oklahoma, there are a much greater number of mines operating on privately owned coal. There are presently 46 federal coal leases, 4 preference right lease applications and 14 competitive lease applications for federal coal in Oklahoma.

Two competitive coal lease applications are pending in Texas. These applications are for coal (lignite) which lies under the Camp Swift Military Reservation in Bastrop County, Texas. The Camp Swift coal deposit is the only federally administered coal which has been identified in Texas.

d. Uranium

Uranium ore near Grants was known as early as 1918. Following the "discovery" in April 1950, a wild boom followed. Thousands of mining claims were located. The best deposits are in the area north of Grants and extending westward to Gallup. All mining is now concentrated in the Grants-Gallup uranium belt. One exception being the Jackpile and Paguate Mines of the Anaconda Company on the Laguna Reservation 30 miles east of Grants.

Exploration continued at a high level in 1978, concentrating in the deeper horizons in the Grants-Gallup area and in Socorro and Catron Counties.

Uranium has been found in 26 of the state's 32 counties, but nearly all of the production has come from McKinley and Valencia Counties. The value for 1977 is given by the State Mine Inspector as $164,600,000. The state is the U. S. leader, both in production and ore reserves. Development is continuing.

Through October 26, 1978, there were 79 patented uranium claims in New Mexico. These totaled 1419.7788 acres all located in McKinley County.

There are ten mineral patent applications pending approval covering 149 uranium claims encompassing 2614.6943 acres, again all in McKinley County.

The claims and acreage are further broken down by claims located on Forest Service land and lands managed by BLM. On Forest Service lands are 26 patented claims, 467.582 acres, and four mineral patent applications covering 38 claims pending approval, 630.966 acres. Fifty-three claims, 952.1968 acres, were patented on BLM lands and 111 claims, 1983.7283 acres, are pending patent under six applications.

e. Geothermal

There have been 78,076 acres leased on competitive basis with 82,313 acres under noncompetitive leases. Total acres under lease total 160,389 acres.

There were competitive sales held in FY 1978 with two sales tentatively planned for FY 1979.

The Department of Energy has given its blessing to the Valles Coldera geothermal demonstration project proposed by Union Oil Co., and Public Service of New Mexico. The project will cost approximately $100 million of which DOE will fund $50 million. A 50 megawatt plant is to be built and expected to go into production sometime in 1982. The project is on a 100,000 acre plot of land leased from the Baca Land and Cattle Co. At the present time, the DOE is making an applicant analysis to be sure that PNM and union Oil can carry out the project to the Department's satifaction, before giving final approval. Also, the project must go through a review by the Public Service Commission (state) which will include a determination of environmental impacts.

8. Range

Spanish settlement of New Mexico was accompanied by the appearance of horses, cattle, sheep and goats. These grazing animals were also acquired by Indian Pueblos as well as the nomadic Navajo Indian tribe. Livestock grazing has taken place in this State since the early Seventeenth Century. Large herds of cattle and sheep were brought into New Mexico in the 1870's. Competition for feed between the livestock of the first settlers and transient herds resulted in severe overgrazing in many areas of the State. Periodic drought contributed further to deteriorating range conditions.

Uncontrolled grazing on the public domain continued until 1934 when the Taylor Grazing Act was passed. This law provided the basis for the first administration and management of the public domain. It established the Grazing Service, which along with Advisory Boards made up of livestock operators, developed rules and regulations governing use and administration of the public domain. One of their primary tasks was adjudication of the range. This involved establishing numbers of livestock, seasons and areas of use, grazing, capacities, and in some areas the class of livestock.

Range surveys on the public domain lands in New Mexico were completed prior to 1941, with help from the Civilian Conservation Corps. The lands were adjudicated on these range surveys. At that time, most of the range was fenced into individual allotments. The adjudication amounted to informing the rancher that the carrying capacity was so many AUMs (animal unit months) or CYL (cow yearlong), and that became his qualifications.

Since then, some of the community allotments have been divided into smaller community or individual allotments. There has been no readjudication since.

New Mexico is a water base state, although there are a few land base allotments interspersed throughout the northern section of the Farmington and Rio Grande Resource areas in the Albuquerque district. Some unique problems concerning water base developed when BLM took management of LU Lands in 1958. We recognized the licensees and permittees who had been using these lands. These operators had no Taylor Act base and BLM hasn't required them to develop base to retain their privileges.

Since passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, Congress has passed many other laws affecting use of the public domain. These include:

1) The Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964
2) National Environmental Policy Act
3) Wild Horses and Burros Act

4) Endangered Species Act
5) Sikes Act
6) Water Quality Act

These and other laws were the result of increasing demands and pressures on the public domain. They require BLM to consider and provide for other uses in addition to grazing. In many cases, the application of these laws will result in reduced or restricted use by livestock.

New grazing regulations have been published in the Federal Register, Vol. 43, 29061, July 5, 1978, and became effective August 4, 1978.

Summary of Grazing Use on Public Lands
in New Mexico - 1978

	Number of Operators			
District	Cattle & Horses	Sheep & Goats	Total Operators	Total AUMs*(1)
Albuquerque	545	203	748	181,013
Socorro	211	-	211	198,714
Las Cruces	365	14	379	519,601
Roswell	324	58	382	532,676
Total	1,445	275	1,720	1,432,004

*AUM (Animal Unit Month) - 1 cow or horse or 5 sheep or goats for one month.

McGregor Range

In 1957, 469,936 acres of public land and 155,232 acres of non-public land in southern New Mexico in the Las Cruces District were withdrawn, or withdrawn after acquisition, as a missle testing range (McGregor Range). At the time the withdrawal, the range was closed to grazing. Even so, there was continuing and widespread grazing trespass on McGregor Range.

In 1965, the Department of Army and BLM entered into an agreement whereby BLM would administer grazing on approximately 515,000 acres of McGregor Range. The BLM was to repair the fences and develop pipelines necessary for livestock management. As this work was completed, various units were opened to grazing, based on competitive bids.

For the 1978-79 grazing year, 286,000 acres were not put up for bid due to drought or poor forage conditions. There were 208,000 acres leased on the annual basis, with 39,540 AUMs leased for $191,696.90. This is an average of $4.85 per AUM. There were 21,000 acres still on a continuing 3-year lease.

Wild Horses and Burros

New Mexico has approximately 100 head of horses and burros that are protected under the Wild Horse and Burro Act (P.L. 92-195). Approximate

numbers found in New Mexico by district are as follows:

Albuquerque - 45 head (2 herds) horses
Socorro - 40 head (1 herd) horses
Las Cruces - 20 head (1 herd) burros

Reports of wild horses being rounded up has occurred on three different occasions in New Mexico. Investigations were made and on one occasion three horses were recovered which were apparently taken from the range. No charges were filed.

A herd management plan was developed on the Punche Valley Wild Horse Herd in the Albuquerque District in FY 1978. The Socorro District will write a herd management plan on the Bordo Atravesado wild horse herd during FY 1979.

A wild horse distribution center was established in Kirbyville, Texas. The contract will expire in November 1978. A new contract will be advertised in FY 1979.

DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

General Responsibility

The Division of Technical Services serves as the principal staff for technical support activities. These include all normal operational type technical services as well as developmental and advisory activities for some functions. The major areas assigned to the Division are:

- Engineering
- Simultaneous Oil and Gas Leasing
- Cadastral Survey
- Protection
- Radio Communications
- Fire Management
- Trespass (Coordination)
- Construction
- Access, Transportation and Rights-Of-Way
- Real Estate Appraisal
- Lands and Minerals Operations
- Aviation Management
- Issuing Patents, Acquisitions and Disposals

Program Development

- Coordinates work to ensure adequate service and assistance is provided to State and District offices. Other Federal agency demands for cadastral services are incorporated in work plans and programs.
- Identifies long and short range technical services needs, objectives, goals and policies.

Public Liaison

- Establishes and maintains cooperative relationships with user groups, advisory boards, officials of State and local governments and other Federal agencies.
- Prepares, or assists in preparing, responses to inquiries concerning technical services programs and activities.
- May represent State office at meetings of professional, scientific, technical or special interest groups or associations.

Technical Development and Services

- Provides guidance and technical direction for development and implementation of BLM's Technical Services programs.

- Prepares supplemental procedures and guidance for T.S. activities.
- Identifies need for and evaluates proposals for study and research.
- Coordinates Aviation Program.
- Plans and carries out a radio communications system.
- Develops coordinated long-range plans to provide for structural improvement needs.
- Plans cadastral survey program responsible to BLM needs and authorized external clients.
- Coordinates development of fire prevention, presuppressions and suppression plans.
- Provides technical direction and coordinates development of transportation system construction and maintenance.
- Coordinates and implements BLM sign program.
- Coordinates development for all trespass.
- Provides technical direction for the development of management facilitating projects.

Program Operations

- Obtains inputs or makes inputs to technical and professional staffs in process of evaluating improvement project location, layout, timing and design criteria.
- Assists in surveys and investigations to collect data for design of projects.
- Carries out cartographic program.
- Carries out lands, minerals and fire trespass control program.
- Carries out operation programs relating to adjudication, examination and appraisal.
- Carries out investigation, appraisals, evaluations in lands and minerals programs.

Engineering

The needs and justification for construction are developed by the districts. The State Office reviews designs and contract bid drafts, and monitors progress of on-going construction and maintenance projects within the state. Maintenance and operation of these facilities is district responsibility.

First priority of construction and maintenance is support to The Bureau's Land Management Programs. A number of roads for access have been surveyed and designed.

Current major construction plans include the following:

Rio Grande National Wild River area

1. 46 family units
2. Warehouse, vehicle storage and tackroom with corrals
3. Trailer dump station
4. Landscaping

Aguirre Spring

1. 20 family units
2. 2 group units
3. Interior roads
4. Vault toilets

Santa Cruz Lake

1. Water system
2. Electrical or gas lights
3. Vault toilets

Piedra Lumbre Road

1. Grade and surface 23 miles

Ignacio-Chavez Road

1. Grade and surface 8 miles

Las Cruces District Office

1. Complex

One objective is to clean up and protect undeveloped recreation lands. Approximately 30 sites have been identified which should be cleaned up. A few areas receive some clean-up with available funds. Litter and unauthorized dumping along roads and waterways is a problem which will require considerable attention when funds are available.

Access, Transportation and Rights-Of-Way (ATROW)

Objective to obtain legal access to public lands for management and public use. In the planning and environmental impact preparation we are becoming aware of this need. This shift from passive acceptance of limited access to an active program is necessary if we are to properly manage the public lands. Approximately 135 easements for existing BLM raods have been developed as needed in the Rio Puerco Range Environmental Statement.

Cultural Resource Preservation and Protection

Responsible for the preservation and protection of Cultural Resources in New Mexico. Provides the technical guidance and direction to the Districts for the preservation of the Cultural Resources. The preservation work includes the documentation implementation of physical protection measures and the analysis of the cultural information recovered. The documentation work includes the mapping, excavations, measurements, collection of artifacts, historic research, existing conditions, workplan for preservation, budget cost estimates, bibliography, and recommendations for preservation. The implementation phase is the field work performed for the preservation/ protection of the Cultural Resource. The final analysis phase is the physical and chemical testing, photography and the curation of the historic materials to insure the preservation techniques are consistent with preservation and protection policy.

Simultaneous Oil and Gas Leasing

The simultaneous oil and gas leasing program is highly important in New Mexico. During 1976, volume totalled 417,238 offers and produced $4,172,380 in filing fees. Over 1,450 leases were made totalling 1,095,360 acres.

Cadastral Survey

Cadastral Jurisdiction includes New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, supporting most major Bureau programs.

The work consists of a variety of surveys such as original surveys, dependent resurveys, subdivision of sections, small tract and water boundary surveys and investigative surveys, all necessary to effective management of lands and resources. The work results in monumentation of Federal land boundaries on the ground with the supporting plats and field notes. The record so created provides units and areas for land administration.

In New Mexico the main cadastral effort is dedicated to surveys along the Rio Grande for occupancy resolution. This is an extensive project with a completion date some years in the future.

Other large survey projects are for the coal leasing program in Oklahoma. The work there will take a number of years to complete.

Another responsibility of the branch are surveys for the Forest Service, and the mineral survey program. About 1/4 of our effort is now dedicated to the Forest Service, also necessary to effective land and resource management.

Mineral surveys are necessary to officially identify lands for the mining industry. Briefly, the work consists of issuing orders for mineral surveys, monitoring the field work performed by a mineral surveyor, review and platting of the survey, and the approval process. Presently there are 10 outstanding orders for mineral surveys.

The oil and gas leasing program requires cadastral determination of riverbed lands in Oklahoma and Texas. Description of the lands are prepared by use of aerial photography.

The branch also assists the public as advisor on survey matters and interpretation of BLM survey records.

Radio Communications

The BLM radio system was installed between 1950-1960. There are eleven mountain-top stations most are on USFS land. These stations are scattered from 15 miles south of the Colorado border to 20 miles north of the Texas line. Service facilities are located in Las Cruces and Albuquerque.

A new radio system is being designed for the state.

Fire

Fire occurance within the state for the last ten years averaged 42 fires per year with an annual burned acreage of 10,508. Burned acreage varied from 3,124 acres in 1972 to 25,854 acres in 1971. In the past four years, burned acreage has dropped.

There is excellent cooperation with other federal and state agencies in the fire management program.

Real Estate Appraisal

Responsible for providing professional real estate appraisals for all types of real estate such as sales, exchanges, acquisitions, disposals as well as leases, permits, easement acquisitions, rights-of-way, mineral estates and mineral material, also special situations involving trespass, special uses, color-of-title, etc. Rights-of-way appraisals alone require from 1,000 to 3,000 or more appraisals annually. Appraisals adhere to the guidelines set forth in the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions. A statewide data bank of comparable sales and leases is continuously being verified and maintained. Most of the data gathered and verified is available to State and Federal agencies.

Lands and Minerals Operations

This Branch is responsible for the adjudication and processing of all types of applications filed in the New Mexico State Office. These applications cover lands in the states of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. The major types of lands cases processed include Right-of-way, withdrawals and revocations, color-of-title, exchanges, recreation and public purposes. Mineral leasing applications include oil and gas, coal, potassium, sodium, phosphate, sulphur, uranium, and geothermal steam. Mineral patent applications are also processed by the Branch.

Contact: Michael T. Solan, Chief, Division of Technical Services
Telephone: 988-6204
Location: Room 3010

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

General Responsibility

This Division has primary responsibility for all administrative and non-technical support services. The major and more significant activities are:

- Personnel Administration and Management
- Operating Budget Analysis and Coordination
- Procurement and Property Management
- Organization Planning and Control
- Records and Data Management
- Land Status Records
- Payroll and Accounts
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Safety, Training and Office Services

Program Development

- Identifies long-range management services policy, objectives and goals.
- Plans for organization changes and staffing patterns.
- Coordinates preparation of annual work plan.
- Coordinates Y.C.C. program.
- Develops A.D.P. program.

Technical Development and Services

- Interprets and directs implementation of BLM's management services program.
- Develops general operating procedures.

Administrative

- Recommends organizational structure, geographic responsibilities, functions, and work flow.

Program Operations

- Monitors operating budget.
- Operates land office serial case file system, including control of case applications, Simultaneous Oil and Gas drawing entries and other documents submitted for BLM consideration and strategic plan computer input.

- Operates land status and records system, including searching and studying records and other data.
- Maintains official cadastral survey records.
- Maintains reference material concerning laws, regulations and procedures affecting BLM lands resources.
- Maintains current awareness of data storage and flow.
- Operates the YACC program.
- Operates state A.D.P. equipment.

Contact: Chief, Division of Management Services
Telephone: 988-6221
Location: Room 3031 A

ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

The Albuquerque District administers 2.6 million acres of public land. These public lands are located primarily in northwestern New Mexico with smaller acreages in northeastern New Mexico and in Oklahoma. In addition to this public land, the District is responsible for approximately 6 million acres of subsurface federal mineral reserves. The District is involved with a wide range of multiple use activities with range management and minerals management being the two major activities at this time.

Various minerals are found in the District including large and significant deposits of three energy deposits: coal, oil and gas, and uranium. Activities regarding these minerals have greatly accelerated since the energy crisis. Increased district efforts have included preparation of a Regional Coal Environmental Statement (Star Lake-Bisti) for NW New Mexico covering 4,768,461 acres; establishment of a Project Office in Oklahoma City for land use planning and environmental assessments covering federal coal reserves in Oklahoma.

There are 1045 authorized grazing users in the Albuquerque District. The Rio Puerco Grazing Environmental Statement was completed and approved in 1978. This was the first such grazing statement in New Mexico. Grazing decisions have been issued to implement the proposed actions recommended in the statement. Resource inventories and other actions to support the next grazing statement in the District are being completed.

The District is involved in two major land exchanges, the Navajo Exchange and the Bolack Exchange. These exchanges should be resolved in 1979. A major effort is also being initiated to resolve unauthorized occupancies in the Rio Grande Valley area which runs through the District.

The District has outstanding recreational resources including the Rio Grande Wild River and Recreation Area, Santa Cruz Lake, and Angel Peak. Other outstanding resources include cultural and paleontological values.

The demand for firewood in the District has experienced a great upsurge since the energy crisis. This new demand is requiring more intensive management practices for the District's woodlands resource covering 100,000 acres.

The District provides habitat for a wide range of wildlife including deer, elk, antelope, turkey, barbary sheep, and small birds and mammals.

Construction and maintenance activities have averaged in excess of $500,000 annually in recent years. Major projects have involved range improvements and roads and trails. Range improvements are being intensified in the Rio Puerco area to implement the Grazing Statement. The most recent road construction was 5.8 miles of asphalt surfacing to provide good access to the Rio Grande Wild River Recreation.

ROSWELL DISTRICT

The Roswell District administers over 3.5 million acres of public land in southeastern New Mexico plus 285,000 acres of sub-surface mineral leases in Texas. Major activities in the district are grazing, oil and gas exploration and development, potash mining, and mineral material sales. Thirty-three allotment management plans are now active in the district's two resource areas.

Much of the district's manpower is now concentrated on the East Roswell Grazing Environmental Statement. This ES, the third undertaken in the state, is scheduled for completion in September 1979.

A management framework plan (MFP) for the East Eddy/Lea Planning Area is to be completed in early fiscal year 1979. Problems addressed in the plan include water supply, grazing management, conflicts between recreation user groups and economic interest groups, improvement of wildlife habitat, energy development, water pollution, and the checkerboard land pattern of the area. The plan has been formulated with the aid of public input through meetings, letters and other forms of communication.

An antelope habitat study will begin in the Roswell District in December 1978. The study was developed after a two-year controversy over a BLM program to modify fences on public land to allow passage of antelope. During the four-year study independent researchers will observe movement of livestock and antelope through different sizes and types of existing fence modifications and determine the size of area needed to support a viable antelope herd.

Twenty-five caves on public lands are part of an intensive management program in the district which includes gating entrances and issuing entry permits. There are an estimated 200 other caves which will be inventoried in the coming years.

Projects to be contracted out by the Roswell Division of Operations include a solar-powered water well pump. The project will be financed from grazing fees income under the Range Improvement Program. Other improvement projects approved by the Roswell District Grazing Advisory Board include installation of six miles of water pipeline in the Texas Hills region west of Carlsbad, and drilling and casing a well, fencing, and replacement of gates on other allotments. Existing projects will be maintained.

A non-residential Youth Conservation Corps camp will be set up at Fort Stanton Reservation in summer 1979. The YCC enrollees will build a trail into Fort Stanton Cave, rock gabion to stop erosion, fences and a monument.

In cooperation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, the district is beginning planning on a proposed Lea Lake Wetlands Area near Roswell. The area would provide habitat for waterfowl and shore birds.

SOCORRO DISTRICT

The Socorro District is responsible for administering 1,800,000 surface acres and 2,950,000 subsurface acres of public land in west-central New Mexico.

The historically important livestock and mining industries have left a profound imprint on the region. Livestock raising is still an important use as over 95 percent of public lands are grazed. The Socorro District supervised 30 existing allotment management plans, (AMPs). Fifty-four additional AMPs have been written as part of the proposed action of the East Socorro Grazing Environmental Statement. This is the second grazing ES in New Mexico. The range program also includes the management and protection of 30 wild horses.

In 1977, the BLM leased nine parcels within the Socorro Peak Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRA). The nine tracts totaled 17,000 acres. In addition, there are 333,000 acres outside the KGRA available for noncompetitive leasing.

Socorro, along with the Albuquerque District, is involved in a program to clear up unauthorized occupancies of scattered parcels of public land along the Rio Grande. The BLM is in the process of identifying those tracts through a cadastral survey. Those who qualify under one of several laws will be able to get title to the land they occupy. Retention or disposal of the other tracts will be determined through the planning system.

In other lands actions, the Socorro Distirct is involved in an exchange with the Navajo Tribe. Unauthorized Navajo occupancies in the Gallup and Farmington areas will be cleared up and public land that is presently in a checkerboarded pattern will be consolidated. The exchange will proceed in phases with the BLM eventually receiving 80,000 acres.

The Socorro District manages 680 acres of Elephant Butte Marsh, north of the reservoir under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation. The Marsh, in the midst of the arid Southwest, is an important resting area for water birds. Several threatened and endangered species rest in the rookery or winter in the area. These include the olivaceous cormorant, the little blue heron and the bald eagle.

One of the most interesting areas in the district is El Malpais Outstanding Natural Area, a series of lava flows south of Grants, New Mexico. The area contains unusual features such as miles of subterranean lava tubes, ice caves, and symmetrical cinder cones, the results of some of the most recent volcanic activity in the United States. The area is rich in archaeological and historical resources and is important because of a high site density. Archaic campsites, pithouses, large fortified pueblo ruins, great kivas, and marked trails across the lava are among the legacies left by prehistoric man. Old homestead cabins also abound in the area.

Two recreation sites have been developed to interpret the lava flow and the Dominguez Escalante Expedition. The roadless portion of El Malpais will be the first area in New Mexico to be studied for possible wilderness designation.

The Socorro District maintains a 23-site, free use campground near the town of Datil. The campground is located at the edge of the Magdalena Livestock Driveway. The "hoof highway" was used for about 85 years to provide access to the railhead in Magdalena. At its peak, 170,000 cattle and sheep were driven down the 125 mile-long trail. The BLM has interpreted the history of the Driveway for visitors at several points along U.S. Highway 60.

West of Magdalena stretch the plains of San Augustine, the vast floor of a lake that dried up 12,000 years ago. The plains are considered to be some of the state's best antelope habitats the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish made its first transplants from antelope trapped here.

The National Science Foundation is in the process of constructing the world's largest and most powerful radio telephone at the eastern end of the plains. The Very Large Array or VLA will consist of 27 dish antennas that will be moved as needed to stations along the arms of a huge "Y" to provide the effect of a single gigantic radio telescope. The project will cover about 3500 acres, of which 840 are public land.

LAS CRUCES DISTRICT ORGANIZATION CHART
AND PROGRAMS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979

Division of Administration
Division of Operations
Division of Resources
Las Cruces-Lordsburg Resource Area
White Sands Resource Area

The Las Cruces District has the responsibility for administering 4,823,000 acres of public land plus 515,000 acres of withdrawn land in the McGregor Range jointly administered with the Army and 121,231 acres jointly administered with the Arizona Safford District. The District is subdivided into two administrative resource areas, which are composed of three planning areas and nine planning units.

This District will be the first in the state to test the usefulness of simultaneously preparing a grazing environmental impact statement and land use plan for the same area. The purpose is to coordinate the planning obligations of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 with the environmental requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, thereby reducing the duplication of data collected when the documents are prepared at different times. The area covered by the land use plan and environmental statement is the Southern Rio Grande Planning area which comprises large parts of Dona Ana and Sierra Counties and a small portion of Luna and Otero Counties. The area contains approximately 2.2 million acres of public land. The land use plan and environmental statement will be developed over a three year period and are scheduled for completion in 1982.

Other major programs for this fiscal year are:

1. Maintenance of the Three Rivers Petroglyphic Site and Aguirre Spring Recreation Site. Approximately seven miles of access road will be paved to the Aguirre Springs Recreation Site at a cost of $764,000.

2. The last section of the access road to Caballo Mountain communication site will be completed at a cost of $48,000.

3. Summer camps will be conducted for 50 youths and young adults under the Youth Conservation Corps and Young Adult Conservation programs. As in the past, deaf youths will be included in the program.

4. Wilderness inventory will be completed on seventy percent (70%) of the District in FY 79.

5. Cooperate with New Mexico State Game & Fish in the re-introduction and subsequent study of desert big horns in the Big Hatchet Mountains.

6. A draft environmental statement will be prepared on livestock grazing covering the McGregor Range military withdrawal. The range is managed jointly by the BLM and the U.S. Army at Fort Bliss, Texas. Grazing leases are offered through competition bidding and this years bids totaled $166,618.70 and averaged $4.86 per AUM.

ISSUES OF CONCERN - 1979

LAND OCCUPANCY

Problem: Recognizing, defining and dealing with illegal use and occupancy of Federal lands.

Background: Historically, through numerous laws, the U.S. has encouraged settlement of its "vacant" lands. Among the laws were various homestead acts. Now, through the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964, The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and in accordance with recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission, U.S. policy has shifted to the concept of retention of federal ownership under multiple use management. In order to manage under multiple use, identification, inventory and planning for all land uses must be accomplished. The initial inventory phase of planning has uncovered many instances of occupancy trespass on public lands in central and northern New Mexico. However, due to imperfect cadastral land surveys, historic settlement attitudes and cultural traditions, many questions are unsolved with each determination of trespass and generalizations are unwise. Sale, lease, eviction, or special legislation all may be necessary to abate the problem.

BLM Position: BLM has completed an Occupancy Resolution Plan for this situation. As part of that plan, BLM has commenced cadastral survey of scattered and fragmented tracts of public land along the Middle Rio Grande. The survey effort will proceed north along the river followed by action on each specific occupancy situation. Accommodation or removal of occupancy will be in accordance with existing legislation, regulations and policy and also in accordance with regulations and policy yet to be promulgated under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Some accommodations have been made under the Color-of-Title Act and regulations of 43 CFR. Others will be worked as quickly as possible within existing manpower constraints. Some color-of-title and public sales to accomodate occupancies are expected this year.

Navajo Land Exchange

Problem: There are several thousand Navajo Indian families living on public lands, in the northwestern part of the state.

Background: These families have gradually moved onto public land from the reservation without regard to land ownership, county boundaries, etc. In many cases these families have built substantial dwellings, corrals, barns, and developed farmland. Water, electricity and telephone lines have been built in many instances thereby making the habitation permanent. BLM has recognized this unauthorized occupancy for several years and has documented individual cases in many instances. We are working with the Navajo Tribal government to legalize these occupancies by exchanging land. The Navajo Tribe has purchased 80,000 acres of private land adjoining BLM's Malpais Outstanding Natural Area near Grants. This land is to be used as a medium of exchange for the lands being occupied by Navajo families. The exchange when consummated will legalize and give title to the lands occupied by Indian families and will block up an area of high public recreational value in the Malpais. Currently we are in the appraisal process to balance out the amount of land which will be acquired by the Navajo Tribe. BLM has requested a temporary withdrawal to close the selected lands to mining claim locations. Due to mining claim incumbrances on the lands to be disposed of in exchange, it may be necessary to divide the action into two or more exchanges. The immediate concern would be to act on those lands clear and available for exchange.

BLM Position: Continue to pursue the exchange procedures to completion as soon as possible.

On October 14, 1977 a request to file a proposed withdrawal and reservation of lands from operation of the mining laws in support of a Navajo land exchange was sent to the Director. This proposal contains 57,185.12 acres.

Grazing and Livestock Management

Problem: Arriving at carrying capacities of various allotments and authorizing appropriate stocking.

Background: The Taylor Grazing Act prescribed goals toward which we are still striving--a stabilized livestock industry and conservation of the range. The procedures for achieving these aims established eligibility for Federal range use and prescribed methods of administration. The resultant combination of these factors had, through the years, allowed differences to build up in New Mexico between stocking rates authorized on paper as the full potential of an allotment and the actual rates of use. Since ranches are bought and sold and priced with a factor reflecting potential Federal range use, these "paper" figures acquire a value in the marketplace. The potential market value of an overly optimistic carrying capacity is at issue in nearly every action taken by BLM which involves a reduction in animal numbers in actual or potential use. These disputes, multiplied throughout the industry constitute a significant obstacle on the road to proper range use and conservation. Grazing capacities will be reevaluated in conjunction with the court-ordered impact statements on grazing. In the process, forage allocations will be made for livestock, wildlife and other uses. These allocations will be made on existing and potential forage and will be based on needs identified through the planning system.

BLM Position: Continue to strive for proper multiple-use management and conservation of the Federal rangelands. As Environmental Statements are completed, proceed to issue decisions to bring use in line with resource capability. In addition begin rouge improvement measures to increase range productivity.

Management and Protection of Wild Horses and Burros

Problem:	Follow-up on adopted wild horses and burros in New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma.
Background:	Washington Office delegated follow-up responsibility to the State Director-New Mexico for the states of New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma. As of October 3, 1978, 1,700 horses and burros have been adopted in the three states. The New Mexico State Office is receiving many complaints of misuse of adopted wild horses and burros. One case required four investigative trips to Oklahoma and Texas and is still pending. Six other persons in Texas have been investigated, not to mention many letters and phone calls pertaining to adopted animals in these states.
BLM Position:	Continue to pursue follow-up on adopted wild horses and burros as manpower and money will permit. We anticipate a wild horse adoption center to be established near Oklahoma City or Dallas to help expedite adoptions.

Nuclear Waste Disposal Site

Problem: The Energy Research and Development Administrstion (ERDA) is proposing the location of a nuclear waste disposal site in Eddy County.

Background: The ERDA proposal would withdraw from certain uses approximately 18,960 acres of national resource land. Additionally ERDA would acquire approximately 2,000 acres of state land. Nuclear waste from throughout the country would be stored underground at the site within the natural geologic salt beds. ERDA has filed an application for the withdrawal and has contracted with Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, for the preparation of an environmental statement on the proposal. This statement will be reviewed by BLM, prior to final action. Generally, the people of New Mexico do not want this facility in the State. Presently there are several oil and gas leases on the lands in question. ERDA proposes to acquire these through negotiation or if necessary by condemnation.

BLM Position: To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act in making the land available for the ERDA project to insure that all concerns of the Department of the Interior regarding environmental safeguards are met.

APPENDIX

(In acres)

County	Bureau of Land Management	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Corps of Engineers	Energy Research & Development Agency	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Fish & Wildlife Service	National Aeronautics & Space Agency	Agriculture Research Service	Int'l Boundary & Water Commission	Forest Service	Total by County
Bernalillo	15,288	-0-	-0-	20,702	4,595	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	74,119	114,704
Catron	593,742	533	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,223,413	2,817,688
Chaves	1,175,977	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	23,310	-0-	-0-	-0-	40,332	1,239,619
Colfax	261	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,663	-0-	-0-	-0-	11,618	14,542
Curry	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
De Baca	35,377	-0-	4,565	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	39,942
Dona Ana	1,143,793	50,393	418	486,267	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,198	105,713	8,173	-0-	1,794,757
Eddy	1,411,180	44,195	27,211	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	135,019	1,617,605
Grant	292,472	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	884,193	1,176,665
Guadalupe	49,584	-0-	240	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	34	-0-	-0-	49,858
Harding	5	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	70,545	70,550
Hidalgo	740,771	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	76,589	817,360
Lea	430,054	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	430,054
Lincoln	518,924	-0-	-0-	172,160	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	398,738	1,089,822
Los Alamos	-0-	6,483	-0-	-0-	24,575	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30,174	61,232
Luna	747,067	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	747,067
McKinley	266,262	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	186,862	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	181,171	634,295
Mora	7,561	721	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	104,072	112,354
Otero	929,578	84,706	-0-	1,459,752	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	563,472	3,037,508
Quay	819	-0-	1,026	50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,895
Rio Arriba	544,703	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,411,734	1,956,437
Roosevelt	7,706	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3,231	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	10,937
Sandoval	541,063	22,352	-0-	-0-	-0-	480	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	397,998	980,750
San Juan	975,774	21,176	82	-0-	-0-	36,266	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,033,298
San Miguel	35,756	341	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	7,614	-0-	-0-	-0-	338,937	382,648
Santa Fe	79,622	826	-0-	-0-	3,847	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	250,474	334,769
Sierra	824,687	-0-	19,650	517,754	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	632	384,274	1,746,997
Socorro	947,016	371	4,055	39,170	-0-	-0-	278,766	-0-	-0-	-0-	630,652	1,904,228
Taos	195,719	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	484,220	679,939
Torrance	44,373	240	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	154,017	198,630
Union	503	680	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	57,534	58,717
Valencia	404,028	1,040	-0-	-0-	-0-	13,385	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	337,912	756,365
	12,978,522	234,057	57,247	2,695,855	33,017	236,993	315,584	4,198	105,747	8,805	9,241,207	25,911,232

LAND OWNED OR HELD IN TRUST BY NEW MEXICO INDIAN TRIBES

Tribe	County	Acreage	Total
Ute Mtn. Ute	San Juan	104,978	104,978
Jicarilla	Rio Arriba	606,981	742,315
	Sandoval	135,334	
Mescalero	Otero	460,402	460,402
Ramah Navajo	Valencia	127,271	133,591
	McKinley	6,320	
Zuni	McKinley	323,436	408,404
	Valencia	84,968	
Acoma	Valencia	249,644	249,644
Cochiti	Sandoval	28,779	28,779
Isleta	Bernalillo	113,716	211,017
	Valencia	81,001	
	Torrence	16,300	
Jemez	Sandoval	88,860	88,860
Laguna	Valencia	335,559	445,007
	Bernalillo	47,034	
	Sandoval	62,414	
Sandia	Bernalillo	5,280	22,884
	Sandoval	17,604	
San Felipe	Sandoval	48,924	48,924
Santa Ana	Sandoval	72,607	58,598
Santo Domingo	Sandoval	65,480	69,260
	Santa Fe	3,780	
Zia	Sandoval	121,807	117,359
Nambe	Santa Fe	19,076	19,076

Tribe	County	Acreage	Total
Picuris	Taos	14,947	14,947
Pojoaque	Santa Fe	11,601	11,601
San Ildefonso	Santa Fe	25,556	26,196
	Sandoval	640	
Santa Clara	Rio Arriba	26,924	45,744
	Sandoval	16,420	
	Santa Fe,	2,400	
San Juan	Rio Arriba	12,238	12,238
Taos	Taos	95,334	95,334
Tesuque	Santa Fe	16,811	16,811
Navajo	San Juan & McKinley	3,514,765	3,514,765
Also Indian Cultural Center, owned by 19 Pueblos in N.M.--Bernalillo		12	12
	TOTAL	6,965,203	6,946,734

ACRES OF FEDERAL LAND IN NEW MEXICO

AGENCY	TOTAL
Bureau of Land Management	12,959,665
Forest Service	9,241,207
Corps of Engineers	2,695,855
Bureau of Indian Affairs	255,850
National Park Service	234,057
Fish and Wildlife Service	315,584
Agriculture Research Service	105,747
Bureau of Reclamation	52,247
Energy Research and Development Agency	33,017
Int'l. Boundary and Water Commission	8,805
National Aeronautics and Space Agency	4,198
Total	25,911,232

Area of New Mexico in Acres

Land	Inland Waters	Total
77,766,400	99,840	77,866,240

TOTAL FEDERAL 25,911,232 or 33%

An acre is a unit of land measure which contains 43,560 square feet. Normally an acre is a square, 208.7 feet on each side. A football field contains about 1.03 acres +.

Public Lands under the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, 1978, (in acres) NEW MEXICO

COUNTY	PUBLIC LAND
Bernalillo	15,288
Catron	593,742
Chaves	1,175,977
Colfax	261
Curry	0
DeBaca	35,377
Dona Ana	1,143,793
Eddy	1,411,180
Grant	292,472
Guadalupe	49,584
Harding	5
Hidalgo	740,771
Lea	430,054
Lincoln	518,924
Los Alamos	0
Luna	747,067
McKinley	266,262
Mora	7,561
Otero	929,578*
Quay	819
Rio Arriba	544,703
Roosevelt	7,706
Sandoval	541,063
San Juan	975,774
San Miguel	35,756
Santa Fe	79,622
Sierra	824,687
Socorro	947,016
Taos	195,719
Torrance	44,373
Union	503
Valencia	404,028
TOTAL	12,959,665

*In addition, BLM manages resources on 515,000 acres on McGregor Range Military Reservation

Public Lands under the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, 1978, (in acres) Oklahoma

COUNTY	PUBLIC LAND
Beaver	284.75
Beckham	106.72
Blaine	471.00
Caddo	61.18
Canadian	267.46
Cimarron	540.91
Cleveland	484.17
Cotton	98.51
Custer	59.25
Dewey	383.75
Ellis	443.00
Grady	30.00
Greer	76.42
Harmon	166.05
Harper	1.20
Haskell	1,241.78
Jackson	63.91
Jefferson	248.25
Kay	4.10
Kingfisher	200.00
Kiowa	146.25
Latimer	77.82
Le Flore	1.00
Logan	31.80
Major	86.69
Oklahoma	14.19
Pawnee	47.82
Pottowatomie	29.35
Roger Mills	108.05
Texas	106.68
Tillman	478.16
Woods	484.87
Woodward	120.18
TOTAL	6,965.27

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - NEW MEXICO

Livestock and Range Data		Cattle and Horses (NUMBER)	Cattle and Horses (AUMs)	Sheep and Goats (NUMBER)	Sheep and Goats (AUMs)
Authorized Nonuse	C	52,201	257,727		
	H	204	658	19,824	33,714
Authorized Active Use	C	230,717	1,266,447		
	H	2,757	19,053	108,748	127,930
Free Use Permits	C	441	3,304		
	H	418	3,425	6,777	11,118
Crossing Permits	C	0	0		
	H	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C	231,158	1,269,751		
	H	3,175	22,478	115,525	139,048
Exchange of Use	C	175	463		
	H	8	96	100	240
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C	231,333	1,270,214		
	H	3,183	22,574	115,625	139,288

Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 350,126
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 1,432,004

Estimated Grazing Capacity in AUMs of Federal Range Available for: Livestock: 1,676,994 Big Game: 65,462

Estimated grazing capacity in AUMs of Nonfederal land administered by agreement: 930

Type of Operators		Cattle and Horses	Sheep and Goats	Total
Regular	C	1,348	109	1,471
	H	14		
Free Use	C	73	166	249
	H	10		
Crossing	C	0	0	
	H	0	0	0
TOTAL	C	1,421	275	1,720
	H	24		
Number of Exchange of Use Permits	C	11		
	H	1	1	13
Number of Term Permits	C	9		
	H	0	1	10

AUM = Animal Unit Month, a unit of measure which is the amount of forage required to maintain one cow or five sheep for one month.

Authorized Active Use = Use of the rangeland authorized by grazing permit or license.

Authorized Nonuse = Nonuse of the rangeland which is authorized for conservation or other reasons.
Free Use = Small, subsistence livestock grazing use for which no fee is charged.
Crossing Permit = Authorization to cross national resource lands with livestock.
Exchange of Use = An agreement with a rancher having control over non-federal lands interspersed and normally grazed in conjunction with the sorrounding federal land.
Regular Operator = A rancher who pays an annual fee for livestock grazing on National Resource lands.
Free Use Operator = A rancher who doesn't pay an annual fee for livestock grazing.
Crossing Operator = A person holding a permit which allows him to dirve or herd his livestock across public land.
Term Permit = A long term, generally 10 years, permit for livestock grazing.
In addition to the above, 845 persons graze livestock on national resource land outside of established grazing districts. These operators graze 16,709 cattle and horses, and 29,310 sheep on the 1,351,385 acres. They pay annually for the 262,994 animal unit months of forage consumed.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - LAS CRUCES DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data		Cattle and Horses (NUMBER)	Cattle and Horses (AUMs)	Sheep (NUMBER)	Sheep (AUMs)
Authorized Nonuse	C	13,074	68,833		
	H	40	181	1,125	2,214
Authorized Active Use	C	90,844	492,803		
	H	1,122	8,659	12,269	18,130
Free Use Permits	C	0	0		
	H	0	0	0	0
Crossing Permits	C	0	0		
	H	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C	90,844	492,803		
	H	1,122	8,659	12,269	18,130
Exchange of Use	C	4	9		
	H	0	0	0	0
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C	90,848	492,812		
	H	1,122	8,659	12,269	18,130
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed:				104,239	
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock:				519,601	
Estimated Grazing Capacity in AUMs of Federal Range Available for: Livestock: 519,601 Big Game: 0					

Type of Operators		Cattle and Horses	Sheep	Total
Regular	C	365		
	H		14	379
Free Use	C	0		
	H	0	0	0
Crossing	C	0		
	H	0	0	0
TOTAL	C	365		
	H		14	379
Number of Exchange of Use Permits		1	0	1
Number of Term Permits		4	0	4

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - SOCORRO DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data		Cattle and Horses (NUMBER)	(AUMs)	Sheep and Goats (NUMBER)	(AUMs)
Authorized Nonuse	C	4,586	20,571	-	-
	H	6	62		
Authorized Active Use	C	36,964	195,302	-	-
	H	534	3,352		
Free Use Licenses	C	0	0	-	-
	H	0	0		
Crossing Permits	C	0	0	-	-
	H	0	0		
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C	36,964	195,302	-	-
	H	534	3,352		
Exchange of use	C	14	60	-	-
	H	0	0		
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C	36,978	195,362	-	-
	H	534	3,352		

Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 37,512
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 198,714

Estimated Grazing Capacity in AUMs of Federal Range Available for: Livestock: 215,000 Big Game: 13,000

Estimated grazing capacity in AUMs of Nonfederal land administered by agreement: 200

Type of Operators		Cattle and Horses	Sheep and Goats	Total
Regular	C	207	-	
	H	4		211
Free Use	C	0	-	0
	H	0		0
Crossings	C	0	-	0
	H	0		0
TOTAL	C	207	-	
	H	4		211
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	C	2	-	2
	H	0		0
Number of Term Permits		2	-	2

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - ROSWELL DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data		Cattle and Horses (NUMBER)	(AUMs)	Sheep and Goats (NUMBER)	(AUMs)
Authorized Nonuse	C	14,974	97,167		
	H			4,281	23,932
Authorized Active Use	C	67,627	430,055		
	H	811	5,393	76,608	97,228
Free Use Licenses	C	0	0		
	H	0	0	0	0
Crossing Permits	C	0	0		
	H	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C	67,627	430,055		
	H	811	5,393	76,608	97,228
Exchange of use	C	15	72		
	H	0	0	0	0
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C	67,642	430,127		
	H	811	5,393	76,608	97,228

Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 145,046
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 532,676

Estimated Grazing Capacity in AUMs of Federal Range Available for: Livestock: 737,522 Big Game: 14,750

Estimated grazing capacity in AUMs of Nonfederal land administered by agreement: 72

Type of Operators		Cattle and Horses	Sheep and Goats	TOTAL
Regular	C	324		
	H	0	58	382
Free Use	C	0		
	H	0	0	0
Crossings	C	0		
	H	0	0	0
TOTAL	C	324		
	H	0	58	382
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses		1	0	1
Number of Term Permits		3	1	4

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data		Cattle and Horses (NUMBER)	Cattle and Horses (AUMs)	Sheep and Goats (NUMBER)	Sheep and Goats (AUMs)
Authorized Nonuse	C	19,567	71,156		
	H	158	415	14,418	7,568
Authorized Active Use	C	35,282	148,287		
	H	290	1,649	19,871	12,572
Free Use Licenses	C	441	3,304		
	H	418	3,425	6,777	11,118
Crossing Permits	C	0	0		
	H	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C	35,723	151,591		
	H	708	5,074	26,648	23,690
Exchange of use	C	142	322		
	H	8	96	100	240
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C	35,865	151,913		
	H	716	5,170	26,748	23,930

Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 63,329
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 181,013

Estimated Grazing Capacity in AUMs of Federal Range Available for: Livestock: 204,871 Big Game: 37,712

Estimated grazing capacity in AUMs of Nonfederal land administered by agreement: 658

Type of Operators		Cattle and Horses	Sheep and Goats	Total
Regular	C	452		
	H	10	37	499
Free Use	C	73		
	H	10	166	249
Crossings	C			
	H	0	0	0
TOTAL	C	525		
	H	20	203	748
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	C	7		
	H	1	1	9
Number of Term Permits		0	0	0

BLM PROGRAMMED FUNDS, NEW MEXICO FY 1979

FUNDS		TOTAL PROGRAMMED
4110	Energy, Onshore	$ 1,890,200
4130	Non-Energy, Onshore	428,000
4210	Lands and Realty	1,223,200
4310	Forest Management	56,000
4320	Range Management	2,601,600
4330	Recreation Management	813,000
4340	Soil, Water and Air Management	1,211,000
4350	Wildlife Habitat Management	676,000
4360	Fire Management	252,000
4410	Planning	635,000
4420	Data Management	93,000
4520	BLM Program Option Surveys	463,200
4530	Forest Service Option Surveys	32,700
4610	Presuppression	143,000
4630	Emergency Operations	50,000
4700	Administration & Law Enforcement	31,000
4800	Program Services	1,957,900
4920	Reimbursements/Resource Copy Fees	106,600
4930	Reimbursements/Copy Fees Surface Resources	130,200
2110	Building Construction	5,000
2120	Recreation Construction	30,000
2130	Transportation Construction	836,000
2140	Land & Easement Acquisition	78,000
2210	Building Maintenance	31,000
2220	Recreation Maintenance	188,000
2230	Transportation Maintenance	148,000
5100	Expenses, Row Processing	0
7130	Public Surveys	0
8100	Range Improvements	1,007,000
8200	Range Improvements (LU Lands)	31,000
9400	Land & Water Conservation Fund	135,000
9800	Cadastral Survey	10,000
9200	Recreation/Development Operation	0
TOTAL		$15,292,600

This is the total spent by BLM in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas for all resource management programs, including employee's salary.

Bureau of Land Management, Permanent Employees

Albuquerque District	84
Socorro District	29
Las Cruces District	41
Roswell District	39
State Office, Santa Fe	133
TOTAL	326

Estimated Recreation Visits to Public Lands under the Jurisdiction of BLM, 1978

Units	Camping	Picnicking	Fishing	Hunting	Sightseeing	Water Sports	Winter Sports	ORV	Other	Total
Non-Fee Sites (developed)	24,000	53,000	22,000	7,000	70,000	45,000	2,000	10,000	36,000	269,000
Undeveloped Sites (no facilities)	20,000	39,000	29,000	68,000	22,781,000	35,000	4,000	100,000	38,000	23,114,000
TOTAL	44,000	92,000	51,000	75,000	22,851,000	80,000	6,000	110,000	74,000	23,383,000

Estimated Recreation Visitor days on Public Lands under the Jurisdiction of BLM, 1978

Units	Camping	Picknicking	Fishing	Hunting	Sightseeing	Water Sports	Winter Sports	ORV	Other	Total
Non-Fee Site (developed)	21,000	29,000	18,000	4,000	41,000	41,000	1,000	7,000	11,000	173,000
Undeveloped Sites (no facilities)	14,000	25,000	24,000	42,000	2,204,000	29,000	2,000	50,000	56,000	2,446,000
TOTAL	35,000	54,000	42,000	46,000	2,245,000	70,000	3,000	57,000	67,000	26,190,000

Recreation Visitor Day = A measure of recreation use. This is an aggregation of 12 visitor hours. A visitor hour is the presence of one or more persons on lands or water for recreation purposes for continuous, intermittent of simultaneous periods aggregating 60 minutes.

Developed Recreation Sites - New Mexico

Recreation Sites	Developed Acres	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Total
Three-Rivers	760	-	6	6
Aguirre Springs	600	35	-	35
Datil Well	20	22	3	25
Rio Grande-Wild River	1200	47	-	47
Santa Cruz Lake	80	29	-	29
Santa Cruz Lake Overlook	80	-	8	8
Angel Peak	275	16	-	16
Narrows	10	3	-	3
Sandstone Bluffs	10	-	3	3
TOTAL	3035	152	20	172

Outdoor Recreation Inventories Completed by BLM - New Mexico

Archeological and Historical Sites	17	7,390 acres
Rivers and Streams	14	146 miles
Shoreline of Rivers, lakes, streams	11	121 miles

RECEIPTS - MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES

Sources	FY 77 (Oct. 1976 to Sept. 1977) New Mexico	Oklahoma	FY 78 (Oct. 1977 to Sept. 1978) New Mexico	Oklahoma
Mineral Leasing	$104,274,184	$1,685,186	$119,401,343.83	$7,168,608.71
Sale of Land & Materials				
Material	-0-	-0-	21,505.22	-0-
Timber	10,930	-0-	15,834.60	-0-
Land	1,374,480	-0-	108,064.88	-0-
Grazing Fee	2,568,770	819	2,529,893.06	697.62
Fees & Commissions	3,977,609	367,428	3,906,940.31	749,814.14
Right-of-Way Rental	61,041	-0-	184,564.21	-0-
Rent of Land	23,706	298,403	30,224.93	107,373.30
Other	59,172	1,515	28,253.62	1,509.80
TOTAL	$112,307,789	$2,353,353	$126,226,624.66	$8,028,003.57

Distribution of the receipts from BLM resource management is set by the various laws, i.e., the Mineral Leasing Act, Taylor Grazing Act, etc. This division is as follows:

Receipts from:	To State & Counties	U.S. Treas. General Fund	Reclamation
Leaseable Minerals (oil, gas, potash, etc.) . .	50.00%	10.00%	40.00%
Sale of Timber and Lands	5.00	-	95.00
Grazing Leases	50.00	50.00	-
Grazing Permits and Licenses	12.50	87.50	-
Receipts from LU Lands	25.00	75.00	-

ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES

	Fiscal Year 1977		Fiscal Year 1978	
SOURCE	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA
Mineral Leasing	$52,137,092	$ 842,593	$59,700,672	$3,584,304
In Lieu of Taxes	10,246,388	786,791	9,686,314	676,526
Other Sources	519,382	410	460,689	2,501
TOTAL	$62,902,862	$1,629,794	$69,847,675	$4,263,331

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